

# The Belmont Chronicle.

Established in 1813.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, JULY 3, 1879.

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## TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

1878-79.

**Belmont County, Ohio.**  
First Saturday of December, St. Clairsville.  
Second Saturday of January, Marietta.  
Third Saturday of February, St. Clairsville.  
First Saturday of March, Bridgeport.  
Second Saturday of April, Belmont.  
Third Saturday of May, Marietta.  
First Saturday of June, St. Clairsville.  
Examinations begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.  
Examinations in character are needed if applicant is not known to the Board, and certificate of success in teaching is allowed 1 day due weight.  
Ex. Board. J. P. DUFF, J. M. TAYLOR.

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## Belmont Chronicle

W. A. HUNT,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The President and his Cabinet are said to have been a unit on all four votes. And so has the Republican party.

The division of labor in the Democratic camp seems to be for Thurman to hold the party up by the tail while Paterson beats the hew-gag.

It looks as if General Butler would receive and accept the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts at the hands of the Democratic and labor organizations.

The failure of Congress to complete any silver legislation at this session compels the proprietors of the bonanza mines to be satisfied with bullion prices for their products for the present.

It is said that our next census will show a population approximating to fifty millions. Our last was something over thirty-eight millions, and the increase of ten years will not be less than thirty per cent, and will probably exceed that figure.

Mr. Thurman's success as President of the Senate has not been so brilliant as to make his movement for the executive chair of the nation boom. He has had to be helped along by two experienced clerks, and he can't take them up to the White House with him.

The St. Louis Times-Journal (Democrat) reminds the Greenback Democrat that the crowding of Stephen A. Douglas on the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories led to the split in the Charleston convention of 1860, and it advises them to profit by that experience in their dealings with Senator Bayard.

The Cincinnati Commercial remarks that the signing of the Army bill takes the so-called bayonet out of the campaign, and together with the veto of the Judiciary bill "draws the line of battle for the Republicans in the next presidential campaign on high and hard ground, and gives them an impregnable position."

Among the evident signs of improving business in the country, it may be noted that a number of manufacturing establishments which have either been idle or working a half force for some time are now busier than they have ever before.

We may shut our eyes to the fact, if we will, but we are in the midst of a great trade revival, in which business of all kinds is receiving a new stimulus. Let there be an end to the growling and croaking that have filled the air for years, and let every man go to work and do his portion to hasten our returning national prosperity.

During the thirteenth century the wages of farm hands in England were 50 cents per week. In the next century they advanced 15 cents, and continued to advance slowly until the last century they had reached \$1.87. The average for farm labor in the same countries now \$3.50 per week. Wheat in the thirteenth century averaged 71 cents; or 83 days labor a bushel. Now wheat is worth at wholesale in England about \$1.46 a bushel, or 24 days labor. In six countries meat has nearly trebled in price, while wages have increased more than seven fold.

Judge Mendenhall, a leading Democrat in the late Ohio Legislature said a few days ago, in the House, that Democratic legislatures in this State had always shown such a faculty for making assents of themselves that they had invariably turned the succeeding Legislature over to the Republicans, and the only hope to the present Legislature had, lay in its work of codification. Inasmuch as codification was undertaken under the direction of a preceding Legislature, and the late Legislature had nothing to do with it but read over and receive the work from the hands of the Codifying Commission, it is difficult to imagine where the credit comes in, unless it be in the evidence given that some of the Democratic members are able to spell—(Cin. Gaz., 25th ult.)

## The Newspaper.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, delivered an address upon the future of journalism before the New York Press Association. He takes the ground that the great newspaper of the future will not be bulk but brains. Instead of papers containing more matter than can be got through with in a day to the ordinary reader who has business to attend to, greater ability will be forthcoming to sift the news and put it in more condensed form. He states:

"We shall not have more news. The world is ransacked for it now. Earth, sea, and air, carry it to us from every continent, from every people, from every island. We shall not have bigger newspapers; they are bigger now than a busy people can read. We shall have better newspapers; the story better told; better brains employed in the telling; briefer papers; papers dealing with the more important of current matters in such style and with such fascination that they will command the widest interest. There will be more care and ability in selecting, out of the myriad of things you might tell, the things that the better people want to be told, or ought to be told. There will be greater skill in putting these things before them in the most convenient and attractive shape. Judgement in selecting the news; genius in telling it—that is the goal for the highest journalistic effort of the future. In making a newspaper the harvest item of expense used to be the white paper. Now it is the news. By and by, let us hope, it will be the brains."

## Shall the Revolution Backward Be Continued and Completed?

The lines upon which the next Presidential campaign are to be fought were drawn by the President in signing the Army Bill and vetoing the Judicial Appropriation Bill, and the people who sustained him stand in a commanding situation. Ohio is the key to the position, and the contest has commenced. Our Legislature has adjourned, making a record that will not help the party responsible for it. Congress has done its worst, and the best that can be said for it is, it has left no doubt on the minds of the weakness and wickedness of the party leaders who are its masters.

If the war was not on the part of President Lincoln and the people of the States that adhered to the Union and supported the National cause, a great shunder and a greater crime, the ground taken by the Democratic party in favor of State supremacy in general affairs is untenable.

If just now we are not to consider that repudiation is the essential essence of the Democratic creed, then denunciation is so, for we find Southern Senators and Representatives contending that the responsibility of enforcing the constitutional amendments rests with the States alone; that the U. S. troops must be very carefully handled so as not to offend the States that were in rebellion; that the U. S. Courts must be subordinated to the State Courts, and that the Nation shall not have any rights that the States are bound to respect.

The Democratic party is distinguished for submissiveness to the Caucus, and two-thirds of the members of the Congressional Caucus are Confederates, not only unrepentant, but vain of their part in the warfare against the Government—not only unconvinced of error in asserting the superiority of the States and their sovereignty in all ultimate issues, but rabid with great conceit on the subject and full of fierce bigotry and impudent intolerance.

Already in the Democratic party is growing up the old hatred of abolitionists, not so contentions, perhaps, as once, but making up in malignity any deficiency in that respect. Again, it is the thing to give token of Democracy to bow and while and cringe to the Southern politicians; and the darker the stain of treason, the lower the bow and the more subservient the attitude of conscious inferiority, and the more abject all the evidences of volunteered servitude.

As the Democratic party stands before the country to-day, its success in the choice of a President would signify the victory of the Southern Confederacy over all its enemies—the vindication of the principles upon which the Southern people stood in their fight—and at the very least the right of the South, as the master of us all, to have the Confederate cripples pensioned, the slaves emancipated paid for, and compensation for all damage to Southern property done by invading armies.

The citizen who undertakes to deny these facts does not know what he is talking about, or he is falsifying, with intent to deceive his fellow-citizens, the most clearly written chapters of our current history. They tell us the Constitution prohibits some of these things. "Consent!" These old Confederates are experts with the Constitution. They are to turn it over to the States. The States would repudiate the amendments. They are "war legislation," and would be wiped out. The Democratic doctrine of this day does not include the validity or the enforcement of the amendments. Give us a Democratic Congress, with two-thirds of the controlling caucus fanatical representatives of the white and Solid South, and at the same time a Democratic President, and the Army and Courts would be at once reorganized for the purpose of Southernizing them. The buds of legislation we have seen in this extra session would be full blown. What has really been the matter with the army that there has been so much talk of cutting down its strength and putting it under restraints? It is not offered by Confederates. It is true to the Nation, and doesn't care a button about the bloody history of State rights, except to spurn and hate it. The Confederate chieftains have not been invited to return to their commands. Hence the outcry for army reorganization, and if that can not be had, the greatest possible measure of restriction.

There has been an assault upon the Courts, that is still continued—a war of displeasure about a jury system that makes the conviction of a Southern manufacturer of crooked whiskey a possibility—a howl of rage because U. S. Marshals may put some bonds to the "localism" in the swarming wards of Northern cities, where fraud in Presidential years is epidemic, and Republican States may be carried by the Solid South policy by ballot-box stuffing.

Well, the real trouble with the Courts is they are not Confederate. They do not reflect the perversion of law upon which the Confederates in Caucus assembled mount to display their wisdom and authority. The National Courts are true to the National doctrine, pursuant to which the Southern rebellion was put down by force of arms, and the rebellious States restored to the Union at the point of the bayonet.

That is what is the matter with the Courts, and the reason why the rider is on the Judicial Appropriation Bill that has just been vetoed. Of course if the Confederates had a President to sign their bills and make laws of them, they would reorganize the army and the judiciary. The army would be reduced to ten thousand men, and the officers cut off, that it might not be top-heavy. Then there would be a war with Mexico,

and the army would be raised to thirty thousand men, and the Confederates at once restored to their old supremacy. As for the Supreme Court, Judges enough would be added to give a Confederate majority, and the war amendments would speedily be declared unconstitutional. Texas would be divided into three States, and New Mexico and Utah admitted, and the question would arise whether it would be possible for the country for a generation to escape from the clutches of the Democratic party—as every effort to do so would be denounced as treason to the Union (meaning the revised, re-established and enlarged Southern Confederacy), and every earnest advance in support of American nationality would be described as arising from sectional animosity, and subjected to threatnings of civil war like those which we were familiar with when we ventured to oppose the "rights" that the Solid South of other days asserted, to extend slavery over all the Territories and reduce the North to a province of the slave power. The only public safety is in checking the Confederate Democratic party now—in withholding it at the next Presidential election, so that even this Congress cannot even count in the candidates who are proper subjects for record in history.

This record has been compiled from the general minutes up to 1874; and since that date from the official records of the Quarterly Conference, accurately and nearly kept by the late John C. Tallman and Stephen Gressinger, Esqs.

It is probable that Belmont county was not visited by Methodist preachers prior to 1800, may be not till 1802; but to preserve the symmetry of the history, it may be necessary to remember that Ohio Circuit first appears on the minutes in 1787. Redstone, west of the Allegheny mountains, precedes it by two years, and Pittsburgh and Clarksville almost immediately succeed it. In 1795, Washington, Pa., appears on the minutes, with Samuel Hitt and Ephraim Chambers as preachers, who probably visited the small settlements about Wheeling. Ohio Circuit embraced any settlements in this territory prior to the organization of the West Wheeling Circuit, and Methodist ecclesiastical events occurring on this circuit, are proper subjects for record in the history of this Church. Holding, as we do, that Methodism had no existence in this county prior to 1800, we omit the names of the preachers prior to 1790, when Jesse Stoneman and Thos. Haymond were appointed to serve on the Ohio Circuit—the latter dying June 13, 1799, aged 35 years.

1789—Jos. Rowen, John Callison.

1801—Beni. Essex, Jos. Hall; membership 521.

1802—The West Wheeling Circuit first appears on the minutes within the bounds of the Pittsburgh District, with the renowned Thornton Fleming as P. E., and Jos. Hall as preacher; membership 394.

1803—John Callison.

1804—Lassley Matthews.

1805—John West, Eli Towne.

1806—D. Stephens, A. Daniels.

1807—Wm. Knox, James Kelley, J. G. Watt.

1808—R. R. Roberts, Benedict Burgess. Later the former of these became an eminent preacher, and was one of the Bishops of his Church.